

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 642.]

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

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TIMOLEON, No. VI.

AN ADDRESS,
TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:
THERE is not, perhaps, a commercial nation in the world, who would more willingly admit an establishment of the principle, that "neutral bottoms make neutral goods," than the United States of America. She is not led by the suggestions of commercial interest to dispute this important question with the French republic, but the language of her arguments are dictated by that sacred regard for justice, which she will never sacrifice at the shrine of wealth and power.—The situation of America, and the peculiar policy of her government, may have rendered such an establishment more favorable than the operation of the principle which I have been contending for, in the foregoing number; but it can never appear that the violation of the latter, in an acquiescence to the wishes of France, could have precluded the United States from those dangers which they must have incurred, in counteracting an express injunction of the laws of nations.

By an establishment of the first principle, and by permitting of its full operation with respect to French property, America may have prevented the disagreeable altercation which has taken place between the two republics, on this subject: and that system of expence and trouble, which has attended the investigation. As her interest and prosperity will for ages dictate a plan of neutrality, amid those wars which we may expect for centuries to come, to engage the attention of Europe, the existence of the principle, that "neutral bottoms make neutral goods," would be beneficially enjoyed by the United States. But what advantage could the friendship of a single individual nation in Europe, such as France, be to the United States, when compared to the evils which the inevitable accusations of perfidiously by the civilized powers of the earth would bring down on the American character? With great justice might be the accused of having broken a compact by which those powers had mutually and solemnly agreed to be governed. Whatever desire the may have to see the establishment of principles, in the affairs of other nations, beneficial to herself, yet this desire will yield to matters of right and questions of political urgency.

Let the question be asked, If America had been protected by force, the goods of a belligerent power, after she had declared to the world her neutrality, whether this conduct would not have been a positive and direct violation of it? Whether the nations of Europe would not have considered this procedure among one of those violations of their compact, which demanded their indignation and punishment? It has already been sufficiently proved, that such conduct would have rendered void the neutral station which our country had determined on, and pretermitted her solemn engagements with the belligerent powers. It would, moreover, have been considered as a sufficient pretext for an immediate declaration of war; for, less causes, offences of far less magnitude and atrocity, have deluged Europe with fumes of blood, and presented a picture sufficient to excite all the powers of sympathy. It would have been considered as the first step towards a piratical establishment in the West; to guard against which, to protect the honest exertions of commerce, and to shield the innocent from the more wary and licentious, the laws of nations were first ordained and established. The government of America, therefore, abhorred the idea of incurring imputations so highly dishonorable, and incompatible with the dignity of a republic. A steady adherence to the laws of nations, until she could procure a repeal of some principles, which might be more beneficial to her interest, was the noble policy which she had determined to pursue in her conduct towards the French republic. The examples of Algiers and the piratical

states of Barbary, were of that nature which the government had too much pride and too much philanthropy to follow. America had rather be in friendship with the world, and pursue, by an honest policy, her commerce untarnished by illicit earnings, than league herself with a single nation, in defiance to the rest of mankind.*

From what principle, therefore, France could have required from the United States a line of conduct, which in its event would have been attended with such serious disadvantages to the latter, is a question either problematical or self-evident. Her enthusiasm in the cause she had undertaken, the idea that America was bound from former gratitude even to extend the hand of partiality beyond the line of duty and of justice to others, may have so far worked upon the prejudice of the cabinet, as to have required the adoption of principles by our government, which sober reason could never authorize. But the early knowledge which France must have acquired of the American spirit and disposition, was sufficient to obliterate to her an idea, as this sentiment opposes her to have possessed with regard to our government. It must soon have been discovered, that although America held in grateful remembrance the former benevolence of her friends, that still she had not forgot to be just to others.

The unremitting assiduity, however, with which France has defended this question, both by her measures at home and her ministers received by our government, is sufficient to prove how little induced she has ever been, either to respect the laws of nations, or support upon equitable grounds, her friendship with the United States. The subsequent remarks will open an elucidation, where principles equally unjust and equally liable to censure and condemnation, appear to have been advocated by the republic of France. They make up a part of those political differences, the spirit and collateral consequences of which, have brought our country to a lamentable and eventful crisis.

The neutrality of America naturally suggested to her the impolicy of permitting prize to be made of vessels within her ports; and the sentiment derived from that situation was corroborated by the existing laws of nations. Neither could the permit from the same reasons, capture to be made by vessels fitted out from within the jurisdiction of the United States. In either case, the law her neutrality violated and the laws of nations broken. For it is a fact well established, that had such prize been made and brought into any of her ports, either of the powers then at war would have been fully authorized to seize upon the vessel which had been thus captured under the sanction of our government.

These arguments could not fail to make a forcible appeal to the justice of America; who at an early period rejected the desire of France to make capture within her ports, or to fit out vessels from her jurisdiction. The violence of the contest, however, then raging on the high seas, accidentally spread its influence into the ports of America. Prize was made of several vessels and brought within the neutral jurisdiction of the United States.—The only exertion of power our government could make use of on such an occasion, was one founded in her neutral situation and her own ideas of justice. It established a particular tribunal, by which the claims of the parties should be fairly investigated and impartially adjusted. This impartiality of conduct on the part of our government, the influence of which extended to the ships of the French republic, excited the resentment of France and renewed her charges of unfriendliness against the United States. Much investigation was the result between the two governments, which was carried on with little

* It was not till after the taking of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by the English, that the Regency of Algiers could be compelled to observe its treaties with that nation. Since that event, England is the only nation on earth to whose flag a deference is paid by the pirates of Africa.

regard to justice on the part of France, as the question with respect to neutral bottoms and the capture of French property. During this investigation, the United States discovered not only a desire to proceed with impartiality, and with a sacred regard to the laws of nations, but the never lost sight of her attachment to France, and the sentiments of respect so frequently expressed and evinced by her conduct. For this rigid regard to justice, she was entitled to the approbation of the world; and in the hour of deliberate reflection, when the effervescence, inspired by political faction and clashing interests shall cease to agitate the cabinets of nations, France shall see the error into which she had been betrayed, and affix to the American character that dignity which rendered her superior to corruption and injustice.

During the discussion of this question, the commerce of the United States received considerable injury from French depredations. Not all the candour which had been observed throughout, by the government, notwithstanding its repeated manifestations of esteem, and its unremitting efforts to convince France of the impartiality of its conduct, still America could not be freed from those aggressions which raged without control, until an immense quantity of the property belonging to citizens of the United States, was swallowed up and placed beyond the probability of restitution. Decrees were passed in the convention of 1793, rendering liable the vessels of neutral nations, having on board the property of an enemy, or provisions bound to an enemy's port. These decrees were frequently repealed, by remonstrance from our minister resident at France, but as often established. The alarm at length became of serious and of general importance. The United States were at a loss to divine the meaning of such an effect, which threw our commerce into a languishing situation, and effected the most remote department of our political economy.

Will it not evidently appear from the spirit of these decrees which doomed our property to destruction, that France had most shamefully violated the laws of nations and repealed at once her treaty of friendship with the United States? There was not perhaps, a neutral nation in the world, at that time, who could have been subjected to more real injury than the United States, under the rigor of those decrees. The neutral powers of Denmark, Sweden and the Hanse Towns had not half the dangers to incur or half the property to risk, that the United States exposed to the dangers of the sea. Each of those powers, it is certain, had considerable commerce with the belligerent nations; but the trade which America then carried on to England and Holland, was of superior value to that of the Northern powers who had observed a neutrality.

But these decrees constitute one of those remarkable instances of encroachment on the laws of nations, and on the friendly disposition of America, for which France has long been eminently distinguished, and which every diplomatic elucidation has been inadequate to defend. She has strained every political nerve to justify conduct which honor forbid, which a free nation ought to blush to acknowledge, and which the spirit of the revolution could never have anticipated.

TIMOLEON.

[To be continued.]

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STAYED from the subscriber living in the state of Tennessee, Grainger county, Racon valley, on the north fork of Bull run, the 25th of May last, a black horse, branded thus 3B, on the near shoulder—a little white spot on the neck, thigh, appear as if it was occasioned by the cork of a horse-shoe—he is nearly sixteen hands high—six years old next spring—with a tawny tail. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars to any person who will give information where he can be got.

JOHN SALLEY, 112c
November 11th, 1798.

STATE OF KENTUCKY

Lexington District Court;

October term, 1798.

Robert Johnson, complainant,

AGAINST

Francis Boykin, George Lankford, William Miller, David Barrow, Thomas Jordan, Robert Jordan, Francis Marshall Boykin, and Boykin, heirs and representatives of Robert Marshall deceased, John Lawrence and Sally Lawrence, heirs of John Lawrence deceased, and Josiah Parker, administrator of William Davis, dec. defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein, agreeable to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, and a copy posted up at the door of the court-house in the county of Fayette.

A Copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, Clk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court;

October term, 1798.

Henry Purviance, complainant,

AGAINST

Robert Morris and John Nicholson, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, that another be published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house, in the town of Lexington, and at the door of the court-house of Fayette county.

A Copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, Clk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court;

October term, 1798.

John Kay, complainant,

AGAINST

Benjamin Fisher, defendant,

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, published some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house, and a copy posted up at the door of the court-house in the county of Fayette.

A Copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, Clk.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF
MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
LISSON, &
PORT,

ALSO,
SPIRITS AND BRANDY.
Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

JUST PUBLISHED,
The Kentucky Almanac,
For the year of our Lord 1799.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

The speaker informed the house, that a clerk had waited on the Senate, but a sufficient number had not assembled to form a quorum, but as there were Senators enough in town for that purpose, they had been sent for.

Soon after, a message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their secretary, purporting, that a quorum had assembled, and proceeded to business, and that they had elected the honorable John Lawrence, their president pro tem. during the absence of the Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. Macon, a committee was appointed to wait on the President of the United States, in conjunction with one from the senate, to notify him that a quorum of both houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communications he might think proper to make to them.—Messrs. Dana, Venable and Harper, were appointed.

A message was received from the senate, with the appointment of Mr. Reed and Mr. Paine, on their part.

The committee having returned, Mr. Dana reported, that the president had appointed Saturday 12 o'clock, to make his communications to both houses, in the representative chamber, and that his present indisposition, was the cause of his being obliged to postpone it to that time.

The house then adjourned till Saturday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6.
The following is the declaration of war, by the sublime Porte against France, published yesterday:

"At the moment when the grand vizier Mahomet Pacha took possession of his station, it was his duty to be attentive to the welfare of the Ottoman Empire, and never to lose sight of the conduct of its enemies; but notwithstanding his duty, motives, of self interest engrossed the whole of his attention, and he did not provide himself with the knowledge of the hostile preparations making by the faithful French, nor did he acquaint therewith in due time the inhabitants of Egypt.

"The unfortunate tidings from that quarter came not to our imperial ears till one month after the disagreeable circumstances happened which have increased our sorrow and uneasiness to such a degree that (we take God to witness) our tears flowed, & we were deprived of sleep and tranquillity.

"Wherefore we have judged it proper to dismiss the said Mahomet Pacha from the station of grand vizier; and have named in his stead Jusuf Pacha, governor of Kizirmun; and until his arrival, we nominate you, Mustafa Bay, to fill his station.

"And as it becomes the duty of all the faithful to make war against those infidels, the French, and as it is the unalienable duty of our imperial person to deliver these blessed and holy countries from their perfidious hands and to take vengeance for those injuries done by them to the Musselman; so no delay can be suffered, until the arrival of the new created vizier; but the strongest measures are to be taken to oppose and attack them both by sea and land.

"Wherefore, consulting the wisdom of the most learned, in our law, the ministers and chiefs of our subjects and in a full confidence in God and his Prophet, you are to execute the most efficacious measures to deliver the province of Egypt from the hand of the French.

"You are to announce to the true believers in the said country, that we are at war with France; and by day and night you are to use the most effectual measures to take vengeance on them. You are also to be careful to watch and to secure the other Mahometan provinces, and our frontiers, against the attacks and iniquities of the enemy; and for this purpose, to secure every harbour and place with necessary strength, troops, and war materials.

"Also, on the same principles, you are to employ all your zeal and attention, to provide the subjects of this our imperial residence with the necessary provisions;—And in the whole to watch for the concern of every individual; until the new grand vizier shall arrive.

"We will be attentive to your conduct; and may the Almighty God, with his Godly grace, support our undertaking and make us prosperous in the defence of our cause."

"SELM."

LONDON, October 2.

The British fleet is certainly at sea, in considerable force—government received intimation of the fact on Saturday; and letters from Valmouth, received this morning, state, that the American ship, Mount Vernon, capt. Merriwell, from Baltimore, has arrived there, the matter of which, reports, that on Wednesday last, about 22 leagues west of the Scilly islands, he fell in with the Clyde, Mermaid, Amphitrite, and Stag frigates, when a boat from one of them boarded him, and informed him, that on the preceding day, they had fallen in with nine sail of French men of war, with troops on board, which they supposed to be destined for Ireland.—The frigates dispatched a cutter to seek Lord Bridport's fleet, and were steering for Ireland, with the wind East.

The government accounted the above force, to consist of two sail of the line and nine frigates, and some apprehensions were entertained, that their destination is not Ireland, but the West Indies;—we will however hope that Lord Bridport will be able to fall in with them. He sailed from Torbay on Wednesday last. A report was yesterday in circulation, that we know not how originating, that Barras has been assassinated in Paris.

ELIZABETH TOWN, November 15.
For the MARYLAND HERALD.

MR. GRIEVES,

THE following extract of a circular letter from the congress to their constituents in 1779 draughted at their desire by Mr. John Jay, is now republished for the better information, consideration, and edification, of that numerous body of American citizens, who entertain favorable opinions of George the Third, the *habing* of his kingdom, and the *virtue* of the British nation, and their representatives. No *aid* why, it is presumed, will adventure to deny the propriety of the opinion published in said circular letter; if however, I should be mistaken in my calculation on this point, and an *old* *bird* should peradventure be found to do it, all I shall observe will be, that *between* *self* such conduct may be in *this* day, it would unquestionably have been highly dangerous twenty summers ago; but alas! shall it be said? "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis;" "the times are changed, and so are we;" Forbid it Heaven!

"We are contending (said the congress) against a kingdom *crumbling* to pieces, a nation without public virtue, and a people, sold and betrayed by their own representatives; against a prince governed by his passions, and a ministry without consistency, or wisdom; against armies half paid, and generals half taught; against a government equal only to plans of plunder, conflagration, and murder; a government noted for its violation of the rights of religion, justice, humanity, and mankind, and revolting from the protection of Freedom!"

"A pretty picture this—pray Ladies and Gentlemen, how do ye like it?" If the above sentiments were justified by facts in that eventful day, in the name of common sense, what events have happened since, to warrant that gross partiality, which is displayed by too many Americans at this moment for the British government? If the republic of France is the *Scylla*, the government of Great Britain is the *Charibdis* of the present day; as we have dissolved all connexion with the one, policy calls on us with trumpet like voice, not to form any connexion with the other. It is verily believed that an alliance offensive and defensive between the most free and enlightened nation in the world, and Great Britain, is in contemplation of certain characters.—Let the people look well to the consequences of such a dangerous measure, the Steel Trap of Britain is already set: avoid it, *Oh!* avoid it my fellow citizens, or the *free* republican government of these United States will be irretrievably ruined.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1776.
Washington county, Nov. 10, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.
Capt. Adams, arrived at New York, on the 30th November, from Gibraltar, brings verbal information that the Algerines have declared war against the Greeks, and that Great Britain had declared war against all the powers in alliance with France.

A letter from Hamburg of the 25th September, contains the following passage:—"I learn this moment, that gen. Koscisko has been arrested here, at the request of a foreign court."

December 7.

A gentleman who arrived in town last evening, informs, that on Wednesday, at Georgetown (E.S.) he saw col. Hall, just from Lewistown, with information that a pilot boat had gone in there the day before, after having put a pilot on board a French frigate, from France, bound to Philadelphia, with dispatches from the Executive Directory, to the United States.

Lexington, January 9.

An Act concerning PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENTS.

Approved December 23, 1798.
WHEREAS, several laws direct certain advertisements of a public nature, to be published in the Kentucky Gazette and Herald only; for remedy whereof,

BE it enacted by the general assembly, That all advertisements of a public nature, which shall be published in the Mirror, or Palladium, or Guardian of Freedom, or Kentucky Telegraph, after the passage of this act, shall be as good and valid, in law, as if they had been published in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald; Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

We understand that the perpetrators of the robbery and murder mentioned in our last, have been over taken, and were to be tried by a called court in Lincoln county, on Saturday last. We have since heard that they are confined in prison at Danville, we suppose sent to further trial. Their names, we have not yet heard.

To the inhabitants of the county of Fayette, in the state of Kentucky.

GENTLEMEN,
I HAVE received a very kind address, subscribed with the names of a long list of your respectable inhabitants, expressive of very patriotic sentiments and the most virtuous resolutions.

These decided appearances from Kentucky, of respect to the union, affection for its government, and determination to defend it against all its enemies, will be received with joy in every part of the United States. It could not be otherwise. The inhabitants of Kentucky have American blood in their veins, and are as essentially interested in the union as any state in it.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, December 30, 1798.

"Observations on Judge Addison's charge to the grand jury, on the liberty of the press," is received, and will appear in our next.

At an election held at the courthouse on Saturday last for trustees of this town for the present year, the following gentlemen were elected:

ROBERT PATTERSON, ALEXANDER PARKER, GEORGE TEGARDEN, CORNELIUS BEATTY, ANDREW McALLA, THOMAS JANUARY, and SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, near Todd's ferry, one black horse six, or seven years old, fifteen hands high, fawn all round, a few white hairs in his forehead, no brand perceivable, appraised to 30l.

EDWARD DARNLEY,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, on the 19th of February 1799, at the Mouth of Copperas creek, known generally by the name of Bruh creek, on Red river, in said county, to establish the beginnings and certain calls of two entries made in my own name, one for 500 acres beginning at a ford on Red river, about half a mile above Copperas creek, the other for 200 acres, beginning 20 poles below the mouth of said creek, on said river, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

STEPHEN COLLINS.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a flock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, meet with employ. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

January 18, 1799.

ROBERT BARR.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the 15th of February 1799, at a noted place known by the name of File lick, on Red river, in said county, to establish the beginning and certain calls in an entry of 400 acres of land, in the name of Joel Collins, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

STEPHEN COLLINS.

January 23, 1799.

THOMAS REED,

COLLIER & TIN SMITH.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business opposite Mr. Bradfords Printing Office, on Main Street; where he will be happy to serve any person who will please to favor him with their custom.

An auction, January 7, 1799.
An auction, of about fourteen years of age, and of good character, will be taken apprentices.

A CAUTION.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to John Ewerling, of Green town, for 300l. dated the 20th day of December, 1797, one half payable on the 20th day of last March and the other half on the 20th day of last November, with a credit on the bond for different payments to the amount of 160l. 12s; as the balance due on the said bond is attached in my hands.

SAMUEL COOPER.

December 21, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Bethel meeting house, a brown horse, 7 years old, 14 and a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, some saddle marks, a small bell with a leather frop and buckle; appraised to 18l.

HUGH MULDRUGH.

October 17.

FAYETTE COUNTY,

Court of Quarter Sessions, November, 1798.
John Luke, complainant,

AGAINST
George Kyger, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy, Teste
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

FAYETTE COUNTY,

November court of Quarter sessions, 1798.
Perceval Butler complainant,

AGAINST
James Wilkinson, John Fowler and James Blair, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Wilkinson, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house of this county.

(A Copy.) Teste
LEVI TODD, CLK. F. C.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred and twenty four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, parted and surveyed in the year 1768—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. Williams Allen's, Lexington Produce will be taken in payment.

ROBERT BRADLEY.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office Lexington, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

A—Calper Adams, Lexington. Nathaniel Aday, do. Geo. Adams, do. Samuel Ayres, do. Eliza Allen, on the waters Hickman, near Lexington. Mrs. Allen, Lexington. Capt. William Allen, do. Burden Ashton, do.
B—Monfieur De Barltrop, Lexington. John Beckenridge, do. William Brooks, Georgetown. Henry Brooks, near Lexington. Robert Boggs, near do. Capt. John Bell, South Elkhorn. Mr. Bowls, Georgetown. Joseph Ballenger, between Lexington and Danville.
C—Gen. Clark, Lexington. Jacob Clear, do. James Colquhoun, do.

D—Reuben Davidge, care of Dr. Ridgley, Lexington. Dr. Amasa Delano, Mount-Steering, K. Elizabeth Dent, Lexington.
E—Walter Fenwick, at Mr. Cox's Lexington. Joseph Fenwick, do. do. Dr. Charles Freeman, Lexington. Dr. James C. Freeman, do. Henry W. S. Field, near do.

G—Sam. Greening, near Lexington. Mrs. Gray, near do. Thomas Galloway, Kentucky. James Gay, Stoner, Clark County. Col. John Grant, Lexington. John Graham, near do.
H—George Hamilton Lexington. Thomas Henderson, near do. Alexander Hunter, care of John Jordan, do. John Hollingworth, Lexington. John Hawkins, clerk of Scott county. Adam Houff, Harrison county. William Hamilton, near Lexington. Samuel Henderson, ditto. Lewis Hatt, Woodford.

I—Thomas Jackson, near Lexington. Robert Johnson, near Georgetown. Capt. Benjamin Johnson, Scott county, care of Geo. M. Johnson, Lexington. Francis Jones Lexington.

K—Rev. Dr. Sam. Keen jun. at Keen's, near Georgetown. John Keenjunior, Fayette county, K. John Kent, care of Mr. Redden. Lower Blue Ricks. David Kilgore, lower Blue Ricks. Maj. Joseph Kennedy, Madison county. Michael or William Kenning, care of Samuel Campbell, Lexington.

L—Janis Lowery, Lexington. John Leyburn, merchant, do. Samuel Lowery, do. Samuel or William Logan, near do. Capt. Charles Lewis, do. Jacob Leitch, care of George Adams, do. James Lennon, Georgetown.

M—James M'Coolen, near Lexington. Humphrey Marshall, Fayette. Col. Thomas Marshall, Woodford county. William Maslin, living at Mr. Carman's Georgetown. William Melligan, care of the rev. Mr. Rankin, Lexington. James M'Cool, Lexington. John M'Nair, do. John M'Clain, do. Wm. M'Camint, do. James M'Gulley, care of Captain Purdies, Springfield. Martha Martin, Kentucky. Stephen Miller, near Millersburg. Adam Boyd M'Corrie, near Lexington. Col. Wm. M'Koy, Gilbert creek, Lincoln county. Peter Mather, Clark county.

N—Thomas Newberry, Lexington. Thos. Neven, do.

O—Waller Overton, near Lexington. Ag. Pauley, living at Mr. Alexander's Woodford county. Rev. Mr. David Proffit care of Rev. Rankin, Lexington. John Phillips, Bourbon county, Cave ridge, Elkton.

P—Dunhall Quarles, Woodford county. R—John Rattle, Lexington. George Robertson jun. near do. George Robertson sen. do. do. Stephen Riddle Woodford county. John Rattcliff, from Virginia, Lexington. Capt. George Richards, near Lexington. Captain Richards, Kentucky. John Rattle, Lexington. Daniel Rallier, do. George Hamley, Black's old station.

S—Lieut. William P. Smith, Lexington. William Scott, do. Frederic Shivel, do. John Smith do. Amelia Smith, do. John A. Seftler, do. William Spottwood, care of John Seatt, do. John Stout, Fayette county. William Sanders, Clark county, Grally lick. Samuel and John Scott, Kentucky. William Sanderson, care of John M'Nair, Lexington. Orwell Smith, Middle tree maker, near do. Anthony Souland, care of John Watkins.

T—Charles Tatham, Lexington. Matthew Tomlin care of John Mansfield do. John Thompson jun. do. Thomas T. Thayer, K. Jacob M. Tephon, care of Green Clark, Madison county. Henry Turpin, Garrard county. Benjamin Turman, near Winchester, Clark county. John Fellock, Madison county.

V—Vanpradellles, Lexington. John Vance, near do.

W—George Weigart, Lexington. Dr. John Watkins, do. James Watson, do. Matthew Wiggins, do. John Williamson, do. Aaron Woodroff, do. Col. Bnd. Walley, Fayette county. Robert Wilson, near Lexington. George Wilson, do. do. Thomas Wilson, Garrard county. William Welby, near Lexington. Richard Wade, Madison county. William Ward, Scott county.

Y—Vanpradellles, Lexington. John Vance, near do.

NOTICE.
THOSE gentlemen who have subscribed for, and all others who may incline to purchase THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, published by S. WILSON, may be furnished at Mr. Bradford's Printing-Office in Lexington, Mr. H. Brent's store in Paris, and by the subscriber in Clark county.

S. WILSON.
January 1, 1799.

A LAVERN.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened TAVERN at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house. He is furnished with every necessity which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

THOMAS TIDWELL.
Lexington, January 18, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison, dried beef, beef tongues, cheese, &c. &c.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington District Court;
October term, 1798.

John Wilkes Kittera, complainant,
AGAINST
Robert Morris, defendant,
In Chancery.

THE defendant having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, that another be published some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, and the door of the court-house in the county of Fayette.

A Copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, Clk.
NOTICE

THAT the subscriber respectfully informs the gentlemen merchants, and traders to New-Orleans, &c. that he intends carrying on the business of BEAT BUILDING, the ensuing winter, at or near the mouth of Silver creek, on the Kentucky river; and as he intends to keep a number of hands employed in that business, hopes to be able to supply his friends with any number of boats that may be wanting on short notice. Cash Merchandise, Tobacco, Whiskey, Pork, Beef-Cattle and Corn, will be received in payment.

if JOSIAS BULLOCK.
14 Ready Money.
GIVEN FOR GOOD CASH
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,
Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.
September 20th, 1798. if

CASH & MERCHANDIZE
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR
2 TOBACCO.
All those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.
JAMES WIER.
December 24th, 1798. if

FOR SALE,
THREE PAIR OF
2 French-Bur Mill Stones.
WELL cleaned Merchantable Hemp, Tobacco or Superfine flour, will be received in payment.
THOMAS HART.
1st January, 1799. if

N. B. A quantity of HEMP is wanting, for which, Nails, Iron or any kind of Merchandise, will be given—on Cash, payable in six months from the delivery.

NOTICE
I hereby given to the several persons in the state of Kentucky, who are indebted to Messrs. JOHN FIELD & SON, merchants in Philadelphia, to call on the subscriber and settle their respective debts—and they are hereby forewarned from making any payments to Charles W. Jones, the former collector for Field and Son, as all powers heretofore given him, are revoked and no payment made to him after this date, will be allowed, the subscriber being now the only legally authorized agent.

THOMAS TODD.
Frankfort, December 26th, 1798.

IN the year 1793, February 19th, a certain John Dougherty, of this state, entered into an agreement with col. William Fontaine, of Hanover county, and late of Virginia, for the purchase of 1200 acres of land adjoining that of Fontley's heirs, on Page's creek, in the district left apart for the owners and soldiers of the continental line, the aforesaid tract was surveyed for John B. Johnston, and assigned to said Fontaine, in whose name the patent issued.

Dougherty, at the time of contracting for the land, paid a small part of the purchase money and received from Fontaine the plat and patent, he has failed to comply with his agreement. I do now call upon him or any person or persons legally authorized to come forward to me, at Lexington, immediately, where, if the agreement is fulfilled I am ready, and am fully authorized to convey Fontaine's title to the said land.

WILLIAM DABNEY Jun.
agent for William Fontaine.
Lexington, January 18, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Rolo creek, Warren county, a brown mare, fifteen hands high, four year old, with a star in her forehead, neither dock nor brand perceivable, a natural trotter, appraised to 20l.

HUGH MCGARY.
November 19th, 1798. if

LOST,
BETWEEN this place and maj. Strenthly's, about 7 miles on the Woodford road, a large bundle of papers rolled up in a sheet of parchment, which can be of use to no other person except the loser. The finder can be at no loss to whom they be belong, as the contents will point to the owner. If delivered to the printer here, of a handsome reward will be paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.
Lexington, 28th December, 1798.

PARIS DISTRICT.
October term, 1798.
Edward Warthington, complainant,
against
Daniel Callaghan, John Tarr, Hugh Miller, and Benjamin Harrison defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Daniel Callaghan not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months successively, another posted at the court-house door of Bourbon county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy.) THOMAS ARNOLD, Clk.

TAKEN up the subscriber living on Luluburg, in Montgomery county, a dark bay mare, judged to be ten years old, branded on the buttock and shoulder C, with a star and snip, three feet white, appraised to 25l.

Also a dark bay stud horse, judged to be two years old last spring, with a few grey hairs in the spring, with a snip on the nose, no brand perceivable, appraised to 13l 10s.

BERRY STRANGE.
November 10th, 1798. if

I WISH to inform my customers, and the public in general, that I have moved my filling mill to a much better stream, and that I expect great dispatch in the making of the business—and that Mr. Barnit will attend at Mr. Lewis Brent's tavern, in Lexington, the first day of every court, to receive and deliver cloth.

ELIJAH CRAIG.
January 18, 1799. if

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Todd's ferry, Mercer county, a bay horse, seven years old, fourteen hands high, two white feet, on the near side, trots, a small lar, appraised to 15l.

WILLIAM M'KEE.
October 23, 1798. 2w if

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clear creek, near Mr. Wilkin's mill, Woodford county, a bay horse, about fifteen hands high, about eight years old, no brand perceivable, appraised to 18l. 10s.

FRANCIS LEA.
THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next.—Those who fail to comply with this notice, may be assured that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS.
December 9th, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.
HAS just arrived from Philadelphia with a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE:
Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale, on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

Opening For Sale.
By the subscribers in Main street (next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office) an elegant assortment of
British and India Muslins,
Of all descriptions,
With a variety of other articles—amongst which are broad and forest cloths, calimures, printed calicoes, chintz, and printed shawls; silk and cotton bandanous; best Scotch thread, mens' cotton stockings, fine white rapes, cambrics and lawns, 5-4 6-4 7-4 8-4 and 8 by 10 qr. diaper & damask table cloths; bed ticking, white and brown linens, cotton counterpanes, pulicat handkerchiefs, India and coloured nankins; hats assorted, needles, ivory and horn combs; Madeira and brandy by the quarter cask; loaf and mescovado sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c. with an assortment of Hopkins' new invented razor blades and composition—which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or approved notes.

GARDNER & BOARDMAN.
Lexington, October 29, 1798. if

An act for calling a Convention.
§ 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, That the qualified electors within this state, in the year 1799, shall, at the same time and place, in voting for members to the general assembly, vote for members to represent them in the convention, for the purpose hereafter directed; and the electors of the several counties and judges holding elections, shall in receiving votes, keeping the polls and making their returns for members to the convention, act agreeably to the law entitled "an act concerning elections," and shall be subject to the same penalties as are inflicted by the related act, for neglect in similar cases. The convention so called shall sit with open doors, and the citizens of this commonwealth be permitted to attend and hear the debates.

§ 2. There shall be elected in each county within this state the same number of representatives to the convention as they shall be then respectively entitled to in the house of representatives by law. And the members who shall be so elected, shall continue in appointment for four months from the time of the election, unless the business before them be sooner completed; and shall meet in the state house in Frankfort, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year aforesaid. Two thirds of the whole number of members, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to do business; who after appointing a president and other proper officers, and fixing their rules of procedure, shall take into consideration, the constitution of this state, or present form of government, and the propriety of altering, amending or re-adopting the same.

§ 3. The president and members of the said convention shall receive the same compensation per day, and the same mileage and allowances for forage, as the members of the assembly; and shall make such allowances to their officers as they may think necessary; and the auditor shall issue warrants on the treasurer for payment accordingly.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, that the counties of Christian and Warren shall at the next general election, be entitled to vote for one representative, in each county, to serve in the next general assembly; and also in each county to represent them in the convention.

This act shall be in force from and after the first day of March 1799.

Dr. ESSEX,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MID WIFE.

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practicing in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 12, 1798.
N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Toys, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Monocles, Staff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL. LEVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798. if

FOR SALE,
ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to
B. VANPRADLLES, atty.
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,
A quantity of high proof
JAMAICA SPIRITS: 29
Also a quantity of
BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR.

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to
A. HOLMES.
Lexington, May 26, 1798. if

A number of Advertisements are unavoidably omitted for want of room, they shall most certainly have a place in our next.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ADVICE TO THE FAIR.

YE fair, ever blooming and gay,
Who flutter in fashion's wild train;
Oh! call each poor trifle away,
They're joys for the giddy and vain!

Ah bid not the pencil of art,
To tarnish each dimple in cheek;
Far sweeter the glow from the heart,
That sports on the innocent cheek.

Let modesty temper each charm,
Nor art prompt the languishing sigh,
Mild beauty the bloom will warm,
Contrasted it falls on the eye.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court;

October term, 1798

Guy Bryan, complainant,

AGAINST

Robert Morris, and John Nicholson, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, that another be published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy posted up at the door of the court-house of Fayette county.

A Copy. Teste,

Thos. Bodley, Clk.

HARDIN COUNTY, (to wit:)

November, Quarter Session court, 1798.

Samuel Rice, complainant.

AGAINST,

David Barbour, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next pebruary term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as contended. That a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky news-papers for two months successively, and published at the door of John Vertrees' house on some Sunday immediately after the divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house, of Hardin county.

(A Copy) Teste,

MORRIS MILES, C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,

October Term 1798.

John Henry, and Milley his wife, late

relict and widow of William Elliot deceased complainants.

AGAINST

James Elliot, James Stewart and Ann

his wife, Robert, Peggy, William,

Jane and Milley Elliot, legal representatives of William Elliot deceased defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Elliot and William Elliot, not having entered his appearance herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state. Therefore, on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here, on the fourth day of our next March term and answer the bill of the complainants, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively—another posted at the door of the court house in Fayette county, and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A Copy.) Teste,

Thos. Bodley, Clk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District, Oct.

November term, 1798.

Gary L. Clarke, complainant,

Against

Joseph Cawking jun. and William Lloyd,

Thomas Lloyd, Abigail Lloyd, Betty

Lloyd and Thomas Lloyd, heirs and

representatives of Samuel P. Lloyd deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the defendants appear here on the third day of our next term and answer the complainant's bill: And that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald for two months successively; another posted at the door of the court-house of Mason county; and that this order be published some Sunday, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District, Oct.

November term, 1798.

Buckner Threlton complainant,

AGAINST

John Nicholson, and Robert Morris, and

John Grayham, George Grayham, and

Richard Grayham, infant heirs and

representatives of Richard Grayham

deceased and Humphrey Marshall, and

George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George Grayham and Richard Grayham, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, or Herald, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house in Mason county, and that this order be published some Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting-house, in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District, Oct.

November term, 1798.

Joseph McGuffin & Son, complainants,

Against

Bertrand Ewell, Jesse Ewell, Leroy Ewell

and Thomas Waller, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendants Bertrand Ewell and Jesse Ewell are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complainants' bill: And that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald for two months successively; another posted at the door of the court-house in Mason county; and that this order be published some Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

To Be Exchanged,

A YOUNG STRONG HEALTHY

NEGRO WOMAN.

USED to house work, for

TWO YOUNG NEGROES, GIRLS

OR BOYS.

Enquire of the Printer.

WE do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on any obligations given by us to George Comroy of Jefferson county, as there is sundry claims, for the land for which they were given, we will not pay the same unless compelled by law until such claims are settled.

MARGARET HEMPHILL,

MATTHEW HEMPHILL.

Bourbon county,

December 20th, 1798. 3w*

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District, Oct.

November term, 1798.

Guy Bryan, complainant,

Against

John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George

Grayham, John Grayham, Richard

Grayham, Humphrey Marshall, and

George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants, John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George Grayham, and Richard Grayham, not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing satisfactorily to the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, or Herald, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of Mason county, and that this order be published one Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District, Oct.

November term, 1798.

James Lambertson, complainant,

Against

John Machir, trustee and Thomas War-

ring, Robert Rankins, Simon Kuten

and William Koe, mortgagees, and Ro-

bert Meek and Mary his wife, James

Wood and Caty his wife, John Wood

and Mary his wife, and Alexander

Smith and Anne his wife, heirs of Na-

thaniel Allen, dec. defendants.

In Chancery.

IT appearing to the court, that the order to advertise, formerly had herein, has not been published agreeably to a rule of this court, and the said defendants James Wood and Caty his wife, John Wood and Mary his wife, Alexander Smith and Anne his wife, and Mary Meek still appearing to be no inhabitants of this commonwealth and they not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court—On the motion of the complainant, by James Hughes his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complainant's bill: and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald for two months successively; and other posted at the door of the court house of Mason county; and that this order be published some Sunday, at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

JOHN ARTHUR,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened store in the house adjoining Trotter and Scott's, opposite the Market house. He wishes to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, Whiskey, Flour, Butter, Hog-lard, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn—for which he will give cash and store goods.

Lexington, 18th December 1798.

* He has a ten plate stove for sale. 1m

NOTICE,

ALL those indebted to the estate of Isaac Telfair decd. by bond, note book account, or otherwise are earnestly requested to come forward and settle them—like all those who have any demands against the said estate to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement to William Telfair, as the debts of the decd. must be immediately paid, no indulgence can be expected.

WM. TELFAIR, Adm.

JANE TELFAIR, Adm'x.

Month of Dick's river, }

December 1st, 1798. 3w

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens & China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash. Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ON Saturday night the 17th of November last, as I was riding along with a certain James Baldridge of Tennessee state, the said Baldridge thrust his hand into my pocket, and forcibly took from thence a note for eleven pounds and upwards and also some other papers, the note he took was on himself, he also took with him a note of nine pounds which I gave to Thomas Fowler of Tennessee state, which note I paid to the said Baldridge as agent for Fowler by his promising to give the note to me as soon as he rode to my house, any person who will take the said James Baldridge and bring him to me in Montgomery county, on Hunkin, or secure him in the jail of the said county, shall have the above reward paid by me.

3w* HENRY PEYTON.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

HAS removed his Store to the house adjoining the sign of the Buffalo, kept by John M'Nair—where he has opened a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of RED-CLOVER SEED, Or this year's produce and the growth of Kentucky—a large quantity of SALT, IRON & CASTINGS, Assorted.—But,

LISTEN!

Those indebted to him, must pay off their respective balances on or before the 1st of February.

December 21, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to make immediate payment to James Hughes, attorney at law, who is authorized to collect the debts due to me, and from the collections to make payment to my creditors.

MELCHOR MYERS, Butcher.

Lexington, December 23d, 1798.

As the creditors of Melchor Myers are very pressing, and some of them have obtained judgments, no indulgence can be given to those of his debtors, who do not immediately make partial payments at least. I wish all his creditors to furnish me with their accounts, in order to enable me to apportion the money I may receive.

JAMES HUGHES.

Lexington, December 23d, 1798. 5w

Woodford county, December 22d, 1798.

THE partnership of Crittenden and Turpin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those having any demands against the same, are desired to come forward and have them adjusted, and those indebted to make immediate payment to John Crittenden in whole care the books and papers will be left during the absence of Thomas Turpin: those who do not pay their respective balances before the first of February may expect suits to be commenced against them.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

THOMAS TURPIN.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 12th instant, between Young's mill, and my house, seven miles from Lexington, near the Hickman road, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with a number of papers of importance to me, but of no account to any other person that I know of; together with a bond given by Robert Boles to the subscriber, for the sum of £44, dated 1796, and a judgment obtained in Culpeper court, Virginia, against a Thomas Jones, for the sum of £50, and colls in my favor: with a number of other bonds and accounts too tedious to mention. Any person giving information so that I get it, shall receive the above reward by me.

JAMES OWENS.

Dec. 24, 1798. 4th

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, on Cane run a bay mare, one year old last spring, about thirteen hands high, a blaze in her face, no brand perceivable, a natural trotter, appraised to \$61.

RANDOLPH HALEY.

WANTED,

A quantity of good clean

ASHES.

Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrain's, Lexington.

JAMES M'GOWAN.